### POLICE BRUTAL TO THE JEWS.

REPORT TO MAYOR ON RIOT AT RABBI JOSEPH'S FUNERAL.

Hee Employees Held Responsible for the Disturbance-Neither Those in Procession Nor Bystanders to Blame Censure for Police Headquarters

The committee appointed by the Mayor to investigate the circumstances attending the riot on the East Side on the occasion of the funeral of Rabbi Joseph on July 30 presented its report yesterday. The committee severely condemns the atstude of the police toward the Jews on the East Side and asserts that not only was there uncalled-for brutality on the day of the riot, but that the evidence shows that the police for a long time past have been insulting and cruel in their treatment of the Hebrews of the lower part of the

The responsibility for the disturbances which took place outside the Hoe factory on the day of the rabbi's funeral is placed by the committee on the employees of that It is charged, also, in the report that the authorities at headquarters, instead of attempting to punish the men who were guilty of the brutalities complained of, have been supine in their investigation of the affair and have even refrained from suspending two policemen who have been indicted upon charges growing out of the riot.

INADEQUATE POLICE ARRANGEMENTS. The report is signed by all five members the committee, Edward B. Whitney, Louis Marshall, Thomas M. Mulvy, Nathan Rijur and W. H. Baldwin, Sr. At the outset it describes the arrangements made with the police for the proper conduct

of the funeral procession of the rabbi. The streets, it is pointed out, were so thronged that the few policemen ordered to take care of the procession were lost in the multitude.

We have information," the committee gates, "that throughout the day the mourners and spectators were treated by the police with marked incivility and roughness, partly due, perhaps, to the difficulty of handling such a crowd with so few men. It is admitted by the police that it would have been entirely practicable, as illustrated by a recent experience, to have detailed for duty at this funeral, 400 patrolmen with a suitable number of ranking officers." HOE FIRM HAD CAUTIONED EMPLOYEES

BEFORE. The committee finds that when the procession arrived opposite the factory of R. Hoe & Co., the mourners were loudly jeered by the men employed in the Hoe factory and that missiles were "recklessly and wantonly" thrown from the upper windows of the building, some of the mis-

siles narrowly missing the hearse. "Whether these insults," the report says were to the extent testified to by some of Pol the witnesses we do not undertake to say. but they occurred to an extent sufficient to justify resentment and active protest."

The report says that the Hebrews who endeavored to force their way into the office of the Hoe company to protest against the attack made upon them were ejected by force and streams of water turned upon them and that in the excitement which a lack of proper supervision somewhere followed the people in the street bombarded the Hoe factory with stones and broken bricks obtained from the works of the new East River bridge structure, a

sons in the street who threw missiles was

cons in the street who threw missiles was comparatively small. It adds:

The committee further finds on undisputed testimony that the attitude of some of the Hoe employees toward the Jewish residents of that vicinity had been for a long time hostile, and that this was due to the fault of those employees or their employers, or of both. The Hoe factory had been known for years to be a place from which emanated various forms of annoyance upon passers-by. That these must have been of a serious character is indicated by the following notice promulsated by the firm of R, Hoe & Co. and posted in their factory in February, 1901:

the firm of R, Hoe & Co. and posted in their factory in February. 1901:

The police have been to see us in reference to the boys throwing snowballs and other missiles at passers-by on the street. Heretofore the officers have refrained from giving any trouble, but hereafter if the boys persist in assaulting or annoying people in the street, no matter who they are, they will be liable to arrest. We wish to protect our apprentices from any outrage enacted upon them, but if they offend in this matter in future we can do nothing for them.

It is certain that to these annoyances both the firm and the police, whether from lack of ability or otherwise, have failed to put an end. The notoriety of this state of facts must of course have increased the resentment of the mourners and their friends when the first insults were offered by the factory hands to those in attendance at the funeral on that day.

ERUTALITY OF THE POLICE TO THE JEWS.

ERUTALITY OF THE POLICE TO THE JEWS. The committee's report says that for a ong time past the police have been brutal their treatment of the Jews on the lower East Side. Numbers of policemen, it is said, have been brought before the Police Commissioner on charges of such brutality, but in no case with the result of obtaining the dismissal of any of the accused from the force, although the facts charged were ciently established to require such a ence. The report continues:

sufficiently established to require such a sentence. The report continues:

We find that Instances of uncivil and evin rough treatment toward the people of this district by individual policemen are inexcusably common. In certain specified cases which have been selected by witnesses who appeared before us as testing their accusations, it appears that charges of unprovoked and most brutal clubbing have been made against policemen, with the result that they were reprimanded or fined a few days' pay and were yet retained upon the force. We are informed by the police authorities on the other hand that in all of these cases the past records of the accused policemen were good and the evidence before the Commissioner so conflicting as to render dismissal unjust, although the policeman on trial was believed to be descrying of some punishment; that while unjustifiable violence requires severe punishment, on the other hand it is most important that policemen should not be discouraged from using sufficient force to prevent the escape when apprehending offenders; and that a reprimand is a very serious punishment, since it forever remains part of the policeman's record, not only jeopardizing his defence it any charge is made against him in the future, but also under the civil service system impairing his chances for promotion. The committee made no sufficient inquiry to warrant it in pronouncing an opinion that collaberal matter, which would have involved an investigation greatly delaying our report on the real questions submitted to us, and which seemed not clearly enough to be included within our instructions from you.

To be included within our instruction you.
Ome of the witnesses who appeared
us the conduct of the police, of which
is that the strust became de is attributed to a
te lack of sympathy between the policevolved and the residents of the East
There is much color for this opinion,
not escape the conclusion that the atand demeanor of many policemen
ve for a long time been on duty in this
have been such as to become the
of just criticism, and it is believed
uch can be accomplished to avoid a
mance of existing conditions if
lice Department should exercise more
ination in the selection of the men
d to duty in this quarter. We underthat the Police Commissioner concurs
view. This opinion is emphasized by
t that the residents of the East Side
nerally acknowledged to be of a
bie disposition, who can be readily
with when they have confidence in
a whose keeping their lives and liberties
ced.

such as those which contributed to the recent outbreak.

The committee summarizes its findings

as follows: EFFORT "TO HUSH UP THE AFFAIR. EFFORT TO BUSH UP THE AFFAIR. First—It is universally conceded that those who actually took part in the funeral procession are entirely without fault.

Second—An attempt that has been made by Inspector Cross and others to east the blame for commencing the disturbance upon by-standers, we find to be entirely unsupported by the evidence and without any basis of instituted to be set of the control of the contro

justification.
Third—The primary responsibility clearly rests upon persons in the establishment of R. Hoe & Co. employed in the upper stories at the corner of Grand and Sheriff streets. Their insults to the procession and bystanders led to all that followed.

Their insults to the procession and bystanders led to all that followed.

Fourth—white there is no reason to suppose that the members of the firm of R. Hoe & Co. were aware at the time of the funeral that their employees were insulting and assailing the mourners, nobody seems to have been discharged, or even censured, by them after the occurrence. The only step taken by them seems to have been for each foreman to canvass the men under him for signatures to a statement that they had seen nothing thrown from the building. To us there seems to be every indication of a concerted effort to hush up the affair and to protect all the inmates of the factory from discensive or prosecution.

The members of the firm have not availed themselves of the opportunity to appear before us. They have, however, seen fit to prevent the success of the attempt made by us to secure the identification of some of the offenders. Certain witnesses having stated that they could make the identification if permitted to go through the factory during working hours, counsel who represented the firm on this inquiry invited the committee accordingly went with the witnesses, but one of the members of the firm, who was present, refused them the opportunity.

In what we have said as to the ince employees, we do not mean to be understood.

but one of the members of the firm, who was present, refused them the opportunity. In what we have said as to the noe employees, we do not mean to be understood as discrediting the testimony of all of the witnesses who we reselected by the firm to come before us. Some of them were not in a position to fix the responsibility for the affair trom personal observation, and others perhaps had refrained from observation and inquiry because they thought this a better course, although we cannot but be affected in our judgment of the whole affair by the fact that so many desisted from inquiry into its cause where the temptation to inquire would naturally be so strong.

Fifth—The actions of the two policemen who since the beginning of our investigation have been indicted, was most bruial and unpardonable, if the charges against them shall be established upon their trial. Upon their indictment, however, we deemed it more proper to discontinue our own investigation into their cases, and to express no opinion thereon. The evidence received by us relating to the action of other policement is not enough to warrant us in recommending proceedings in any particular case, although it may be of value in connection with further information obtainable by the Police Commissioner, whose investigation commenced at your instance, is still perding, who has much greater facilities and powers for such investigation than we have and who must independently investigate every case before taking any action thereon, so that further inquiry on our part could only result in delaying the end sought.

Sixth—We find that there was negligence

NEOLIGENCE AT HEADQUARTEES.

Sixth—We find that there was negligence at Headquarters in accepting the judgment of an unskilled civilian as to the number of policemen required on such an occasion, after information that 20,000 people were expected to be in line at the funeral. Further inquiry should have been made, and an independent conclusion reached on the subject, and especially so after the information received by telephone at midnight. We find that there was further gross negligence in the failure to transmit to inspector cross the information received. The person or persons who are responsible in this regard can be best ascertained through investigation by the Police Commissioner.

Seventh—We find that there was negligence in the Police Department in failing up to noon of the day of the funeral to bring to the attention of Capt. Albertson, in command of the Thirteenth preceinct, the fact of the very unusual character of this funeral procession. There was also a failure on the part of Capt. Thompson to give sufficient notice to Head-

There was also a failure on the part of Capt. Thompson to give sufficient notice to Headquarters of the magnitude of the demonstration. The fact that Capt Albertson knew of nothing unusual occurring in his precinct seems to us to indicate that there was precinct seems to us to indicate that there was

INDICTED OFFICELS NOT SUSPENDED.

Eighth—The Police Commissioner has decided to suspend all further investigation until the two indicted officers have been tried by a jury, and he has thus far refrained from suspending the Officers so indicted from dur. This is in accordance with a practice which This part of the report explains how the Hebrews came to get their ammunition, a circumstance that was a matter of wonderment at the time of the riot when the police said that the mourners must have carried the brickbats with them in the procession. The report says that the number of personnel is a supported by respectable opinion. It presents, however, a representative promptly investigated and discharged from the force if his offence does not amount to a crime, whereas, if it be a crime, he is left indefinitely on the force, drawing pay a exercising control over our liberty. The same anomaly has been presented in the case of certain police captains indicted from duty. certain police captains indicted for neglect

It is the opinion of this committee, however It is the opinion of this committee, however that the indictment of a policeman should not stop investigation by the Police Department, or be allowed to have any effect thereon. While fully appreciating the reasons which have influenced the Police Commissioner in postponing further investigation of the cases of the two indicted policemen, we must record our disapproval of the custom which he has followed. Nor can we perceive why further inquiry should be delayed in the cases of the policemen who have not been indicted, and wo see conduct has been under investigation by him. duct has been under investigation by him

PARTRIDGE DECLINES TO DISCUSS REPORT. Col. Partridge dired with District At-torney Jerome last night. He declined to see reporters to talk about the riot report

HARRY STRONG SHOT IN UT AH Believed to Be the Wayward Adopted Son of Dr. E. Treat Payne.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Sept. 15 .- Harry Strong. a bartender, was shot and seriously wounded yesterday in a quarrel in a saloon over his wages. Miles Romney, the proprietor, did the shooting. He fired five times, three shots taking effect. None as yet has proved

fatal. The Mayor of the city owns the building in which the saloon is situated. It was open in violation of the law. The wounded man staggered to the street and fell in front of the Mayor's office.

After the shooting Strong said he was a member of the Strong family of New York and that he was a stepson of Dr. E. Treat Payne. He also mentioned Thomas B. Van Amringe of New York.

Thomas B. Van Amringe of 263 West 127th Thomas B. Van Amringe of 253 west letter street said last night that he knew no Harry Strong, but that he presumed the young man reported wounded in Sait Lake City and who gave that name is the adopted son of E. Treat Payne, formerly a wellknown dentist of this city, but now retired and living at Noroton, Conn. Mr. Van Amringe said that he and Dr. Payne married Amringe said that he and D. Tayler harrists sisters. About thirty years ago, he said, the Paynes adopted a baby boy from the old Howard Mission and brought him up as their own son. He was sent to school, but had a dislike for study. When he get older several places were secured for him,

older several places were secured for him, but he made failures in all of them, said Mr. Van Amringe. When the young man was between 18 and 20 years old Dr. Payne gave him up as a bad proposition.

"The boy was sent West, where he enlisted in the army," said Mr. Van Amringe, "Dr. Payne insisted that he give up the name of Payne, and he took his own mother's varie, which L cannot recall. It was not name of Payne, and he took his own mother's name, which I cannot recall. It was not strong, however, and the boy was not related to any family of that name. He was always very fond of horses, and for that reason joined the cavalry, I think. Afterward he became a cowboy and led a roving life in various parts of the West. He used to write to the Paynes occasionally, at first when he needed money, but in recent years they have seldom heard from him. Mrs. Payne had a tender place in her heart for the boy and she used to write from time to time but since her death a few years ago ime, but since her death a few years ago time, but since her death a few years ago I doubt if there has been any communication between Dr. Payne and the young man. I myself have never heard from him, and the only explanation I can give for his mentioning me is that he was not sure

for his mentioning me is that he was not sure just where Dr. Payne is now living, but knew that he often visited me."

Dr. Payne, according to Mr. Van Amringe, for years had an office in Forty-fourth street, near Madison avenue, and had a berse and hurative practice.

STAMFORD, Conn., Sept. 15—E. Treat Payne soil to-night that he had no stepson and never had one, and that so far as he knows he has no relatives in Utah. He evinced a desire to obtain particulars of the shoeting of the young man who says he is his stepson.

### CAPT. CREEDEN STRICKEN.

THREATENED WITH APOPLEXY, HIS TRIAL IS POSTPONED.

Case Against Downes, His Wardman, Begun, a Detective Who Disguises Himself With Spectacles and False Whiskers Appearing Against Him.

The trial of Capt Timothy J. Creeden of the East Eighty-eighth street station on charges of failure to report and suppress an alleged poolroom at 314 East Eightyfirst street, which was to have begun before Police Commissioner Partridge yesterday morning, was indefinitely postponed on account of Capt. Creeden's sudden illness.

Early on Sunday morning, while he was on duty at the station, Capt, Creeden was seized with a congestive chill. Police Surgeon McGovern was summoned and worked over him till 2:30 in the afternoon, when the captain was removed to his home at Woodlawn in an ambulance. The symptoms of his case made the surgeon fear an approaching apoplectic stroke. Late Sunday evening the sons of Capt. Creeden found his condition so serious that a priest was summoned to administer the last rites to the

When these facts were communicated to the Commissioner yesterday he ordered Police Surgeon Cook to visit Capt. Creeden at once and report on his condition. The Commissioner then granted an indefinite postponement to the trial. The news of Capt. Creeden's illness caused a lot of of capt. Creation a liness caused a lot of speculation about Police Headquarters, many believing that it might heraid an attempt to get the captain out of his present trouble by retring him from the force. The rules and regulations of the department, however, prohibit the retirement of a mem-ber against whom charges are pending. Capt. Creeden's condition, it was said at the house last night, was unchanged. He is conscious, and no immediate change is looked for. A consultation of physicians will be held this morning to determine his

The trial of John H. Downes, Capt. Creeden's wardman, who is charged with the same offence as his superior and with the aiding and abetting of a poolroom, was also set for yesterday morning. An effort by the defendant's counsel, former Assistant District Attorney McIntyre, to have it postponed, failed through the re-fusal of the Commissioner to suffer any In the course of the wrangle be-counsel and Assistant District At tween counsel and Assistant District At-torney Morgan, who is prosecuting the case, the former exclaimed impatiently: "The District Attorney seems to be-lieve that he controls both the oriminal

Ourts and the Police Department—
"I take objection to that," cried the Commissioner, bringing his gavel down on the desk with a bang. "I am the head of this department. When I cease to be it I shall

the employ of the Citizens' Union, was the first witness put on the stand by Mr. Mor-gan. He illustrated how he had disguised gan. He illustrated how he had disguised himself in order to get into suspected places by putting on spectacles and a false beard that made him look fit for immediate appearance in any modern inclodrama. He explained in detail how he had tried to get into the William E. Reilly Association through the assistance of various men. All failed to help him, he said, until he was made acquainted with Downes by one made acquainted with Downes by one R. G. Loeb, who was said to be a gambler springing from a very good family. Barked by Loeb, Jacobs won the confidence of Downes, to whom he represented himself as a Western "sport" who knew how to beat any roulette game that was ever run. Through Downes he filed his application for membership in the William E. Reilly Association and gained admission to it.

Later he introduced Assistant Secretary
William H. Lippert of the Civizens' Union
to Downes under the name of Harry Young,
"a Philadelphia sport who was anxious for
a shy at the red and black and had heard that Reilly's place was the best joint in

Jacobs testified to having visited the club rooms of the "association" at 314 East Eighty-first street on two different occasions when poolroom betting was going on. Lippert accompanied him on one of those occasions and both of them, he said, placed bets on horses running at the Sheepsead Bay track. Both lost. Lippert and Joseph M. O'Neill, a clerk in

the employ of the Citizens' Union, followed Jacobs on the stand and corroborated his testimony. An adjournment was then taken till this morning. It is understood that the prosecution has only one more witness and that as soon as he h s been heard a new adjournment will be granted the defence for the preparation of its case.

#### BAILROAD TRUST CASE ON. No Testimony Taken on the First Day -Great Array of Lawyers.

The case of the United States against

Northern Securities Company was called yesterday morning in the office of the United States District Attorney before F. G. Ingersoll of St. Paul, a special commissioner appointed by United States District Judge William Lochran of Minne-sota. Robert S. Taylor of St. Paul was appointed stenographer to record the testimony. Solicitor-General John T. Richards, chief counsel for the Government, moved an adjournment until this morning at 11 o'clock, and it was taken.

The Northern Securities Company and
James J. Hill, J. Pierpont Morgan, Robert
Bacon, Daniel S. Lamont, W. P. Clough,
D. Willis James, J. S. Kennedy and George F. Baker, directors, were represented by former Attorney-General John W. Griggs and G. B. Young, Mr. Morgan and Mr. Bacon were specially represented by Francis Lynde Stetson, while David Wilcox ap-peared as special counsel for Mr. Lamont, who is vice president of the Northern Pacific who is vice-president of the Northern Pacific Railway Company. M. D. Grover appeared as counsel for the Great Northern Railway mpany and C. W. Bunn for the Northern

The case called yesterday is one of four brought against the Northern Securities Company, and is the only one in which the United States is a party. It was brought on March 3 under the Sherman Anti-Trust

#### Obituary Notes.

Robert Cornell Embree, one of the oldest lawyers of this State, and son of the late Law-rence Effinghom and Sarah Franklin Embree, of this city, died at his home in Flushing, L. I., on Sunday, aged 79. Mr. Embree was of Hugenot descent, his ancestors coming to this country shortly after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1855. He was born on Jan. 22, 1824, at the residence of his grandfather, Effingham Embree, now known as the Prince Homestead in Flushing. He studied for the law in the offices of feter A. Jay and Hamilton Fish and was admitted to the bar on May 11, 1847. He became a paraser of Walter Eutherford under the firm name of Rutherford & Embree. The partnership continued until the death of Mr. Rutherford about thirty years and Mr. Embree took his son, Lawrence E. Embree, into partnership in 1882 and continued in active practice until last winter, when he withdrew from all business except the care of several estates of which he had for many years been trustee. On July 8, 1901, Mr. and Mrs. Embree celebrated their rolden wedding Mr. Embree, and three children, Lawrence E. Embree, Nina E. de Raismes and Edith F. Embree.

rence E. Embree, Nina E. de Raismes and Edith F. Embree.

The Rev. George C. Serbert, Ph. D. D.D., professor of Hebrew exeges in the German Theological Seminary of Newark, located in Bloomfield, and for many years a resident of Glen Ridge, died on the steamer Kroonland on Tuesday last, three days out from Antwerp. The cause of death was congestion of the lungs. Dr Selbert was born at Wetter Hessia, Germany, Feb. 25, 1828. He came to Newark as pastor of the Third German Presbyterian Church soon after the Civil War, and when the German Theological Seminary was established at Newark in 1888, he became a professor there and continued in the institution to the time of his death. He is survived by a widow, six sons and four daughters.

Herman Wisslink, 49 years old, an auditor

laughters.

Herman Wisslink, 49 years old, an auditor in the employ of the Consolidated Gas Company at 4 Irving place, died suddenly vestand work in his office. The City Magistrates come in for censure is the report. The report says that the attifule of some of them seriously impairs the efficiency of the police by the contempt with which they treat arrests for assaults.

Folks Who Get That Tired Feeling is the find that melancholia is driven away by reading the human interest stories which appear only in The Sun and Evening Sun.—

Adv.

# APARTMENTS

THE TVRRETS THE TOWERS

### BEAUTY AND BILLY BRADY

JOIN HANDS FOR A STREET OF NATIONS AT THE GARDEN.

Tall Girls for Policemen and a Nice Job for Some Real Cop at the Women's Exhibition-Some Pretty Old Girls Who Departed With a Grievance.

A coach which bore on its door initials as well known in Wall Street as in Newport wheeled up to the Fourth avenue entrance of Madison Square Garden a little after 8 o'clock last night. The owner of the initials elbowed his way through an army of women till he found one of ebony hue, who looked alarmed when she saw him.

"Here, Annie," said he, "go out and get in the carriage and go back to the house. Then to William A. Brady standing by: 'Mr. Brady, this is a dangerous business of yours. You're lile'y to cause some poor man the loss of a good cook."

Thus did the Women's League lose one of its volunteers for the Street of Nations, which is to be a feature of the show opening at the Garden Oct. 6.

More than four hundred women, attracted by the compensation offered or the allurements of appearing in a show, responded last night to an advertisement which read as follows:

WANTED-1.000 young and comely women, Japanese Chinese, Irish, South African, German, Filipino, Turkish, East Indian, French, South, Swiss, Porto Rican, Swedish, Austrian, Spanish, English, Esquimaux, Cuban, Russian, Italian and Dutch-for the Women's Exhibition. Apply 7.30 to-night, Madison Square Garden.

In the afternoon the managers of the show hired 200 women at their West Fortyfifth street office to do clerical work. Most of the 400 who applied last night for work in the Street of Nations and as waitresses

in the Street of Nations and as waitresses and policemen were told to report for rehearsal on Thursday.

When the crowd of all ages, colors and conditions was admitted Mr. Brady and Mrs. Knowles called the tall girls who wanted to act as policemen to the front. They were lined up and ten of them, averaging 5 feet, 1014 inches in height, were aging 5 feet 10% inches in height, were chosen.

"You'll have to change your habits," said Mrs. Knowles "There you are, four and Mrs. Knowles all gumming it. Real policemen on't chew gum."

Mrs. Knowles added: "We're going to

"Now we'll take the Irish!" cried Brady. It seemed as if the whole assembly moved

forward.
"Back! Back!" yelled Brady, who was caught in the rush. "Surely, you're not all Irish." One Irish woman, who was a trifle past

One Irish woman, who was a trifle past the age limit, worked in because she said she could sing a come-all-ye.

"Let's hear it," said Brady.

She had got one bar out when the song was drowned by a yell from the other maidens: "Take her word for it, Mr. Brady!"

The crowd had closed in on Mrs. Knowles, who was hiring a woman who said she who was hiring a woman who said she could speak eight languages and brown

"Here, you policemen," said Mrs. Knowles,
"drive 'em back. No! No! Don't pull The newly employed policeman made a vain effort to keep order. In the meantime Mr. Brady and a few stage managers were

Mr. Brady and a few stage managers were sorting out Spaniards and Cubans, Mexicans and Swiss, telling them when to report for rehearsal and answering such questions as these: Must I wear tights? Are you going to sell drinks? If my mother'll come will you pay her \$8 too? How many passes do we get for our folks? Do we get our meals, too? Have I got to work in the same booth with that awful blonde? Are you going to give my name to the re-Are you going to give my name to the re-

Brade propped himself in the centre of the hall with determined face and said: forward." All who had been rejected be-cause of advanced age or personal defi-ciencies crowded in with the rest. One venerable person who was rejected in class after class finally fell down and failed as a after class finally fell down and failed as a waitress. She insisted on knowing why.

"Well," said Mrs. Knowles, "since you are so persistent, you force me so tell you that you are too old and not pretty enough."

"O, it's sports you're after, is it?" said the rejected one. "Well, I'll have you know that I'm no soubrette."

No one apprecated in answer to the call.

No one appeared in answer to the call for Filipinos. Three Chinese women and two children have been hired at \$150 a week. That's the highest compensation paid in the Street of Nations.

Two colored women were engaged as carriage attendants. About four hundred other women will be engaged as ticket takers and in like employment, and these will have to give bonds. STRATTON LEAVES \$14,000,000.

#### Cripple Creek Bonanza King Dies at the Age of \$4. COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Sept. 15 .-- Win-

field Scott Stratton, the multimillionaire Cripple Creek bonanza king, who died at his home here last night, was born at Jeffersonville, Ind., on July 22, 1848. He came here in 1870.

He prospected for gold in the mountains with poor success till July 4, 1891, when he discovered his famous Independence mine at Cripple Creek. He sold the mine in 1898 to the Venture Corporation of London for \$10,000,000 cash. He reinvested in Cripple Creek mines \$7,000,000, owning all the properties individually.

His estate includes \$2,000,000 in the Colorado Springs and Suburban Railway, and \$2,000,000 in Colorado Springs realty. His estate is valued at \$14,000,000.

estate is valued at \$14,000,000.

His will has not been made public, but he probably left much of his estate to public institutions of benevolent character in Colorado. His sister, Mrs. Jennie Cobb of San José, Cal., Earl Chamberlain, a student of Columbia College, New York, and his sister, Pearl Chamberlain, are beneficiaries. His death is greatly regretted and flags are at half-mast throughout Colorado

#### A FRENCH WOMAN LOST. Victoria Merger Talks of Having Travelled in Egypt.

Policeman Fetzner of the West Thirtieth street station found a French woman wandering about on Seventh avenue, near Twenty-sixth street, yesterday afternoon, and, as she seemed to have no idea where she was, he took her to the station house

for safe keeping.

There the woman said through an interpreter that she was Victoria Merger, 46 years old. She was unable to tell anything more about herself, but talked incoherently of having traveled in Egypt. She wore good clothes, but had no me

Syndicate to Underwrite Md. Cent. Bonds, The new issue of \$25,000,000 Maryland Central Railroad bonds will be underwritten by a syndicate headed by Vermilye & Co. and George P. Butler & Co. A large amount of Baltimore capital, it is understood, will be interested in the syndicate.

### HIS TICKET UP HIS SLEEVE. DEVERY WON'T TELL WHO'S ON

IT TILL 6 A. M. TO-DAY.

And He Won't Challenge Sheehan's Thirty Day Men if Sheehan Won't Challenge His-Says Goodwin Has Orders From Hill to Help Sheehan-Dough Night

Devery wound up his campaign in the Ninth district last night with two speeches He made the direct charge that David B Hill, acting through Charles Murphy of the Tammany Triumvirate, had given specific orders for a combination of the Sheehan - Goodwin vote in the district against him.

It was supposed to be dough night in all the camps in the Ninth district last night, but the only place where there was any sign of a distribution was at the William S Devery Association, Eighth avenue and Twenty-third street, where Devery saw the district captains one by one, and sent each one away with a long dark brown wallet, which was said to contain the necessary munitions of war. Each captain got from Devery a list of the shaky voters in his district. The district captains all seemed satisfied with the appropriation.

After the distribution of dough Devery went up to the Four Corners club, and surveyed one of his meetings which was going on near the Pump. To a SUN reporter he said:

"Just to show you how desperate the enemy is I will tell you that this afternoon there was a meeting at the Hoffman House between John C. Sheehan, Frank Goodwin Louis Munzinger and Charlie Murphy at which Goodwin and Murphy pledged the Goodwin vote in this district to Sheehan. so far as they are able to deliver it. The order for this thing has come from David B. Hill. Hill and his up-State friends want to beat me, and they have ordered Tammany to help Sheehan because they don't think Goodwin has got a chance.

"I can't lose this fight. To-day and vesterday I had twenty-five of my best men out making a canvass of the district and they bring back returns that show me a winner by 1,500 over the two others. They figure on a total vote of 5,000

"My ticket is a secret yet. For weeks the Sheehan gang has had spies here trying to get it, and only to-night they came around and tried to find out who was on it

tains until I file them with the inspectors at the polling places to-morrow. At 6 to-morrow morning the captains will get the ticket, and if any of my friends get fooled by the fake tickets headed with my name, which Sheehan will put in the

my name, which Sheehan will put in the field, why it will be his own fault.

"Sheehan will vote Morris Mulcahey, who has a job in the Tax Office, and Robert Irving, who is in the Comptroller's office, to-morrow. Neither one of them lives in the district, but they've got jobs that ought to go to the district. They have moved in for thirty days so as to be able to vote for Sheehan to-morrow. Now I don't mean to challenge them men. They've got a right under the law to vote at the primaries. But I don't want any of my thirty-day men interfered with, either, and as long as Sheehan doesn't interfere with my boys I won't interfere with his."

There were no Sheehan meetings last night, but Goodwin had one. Goodwin

night, but Goodwin had one. Goodwin declared at his meeting that he would surely be elected, whereat there was a roar o

be elected, whereat there was a roar or derision from the crowd.

There was talk of two bets in the district last night, one of \$2,500 even that Devery would win, and one of \$1,000 to \$2,000 that Devery will have a greater vote than the combined vote of Shechan and Goodwin. It was said that one Ed Sparenberg took the Sheehan end of these bets and one Pat Driscoll the Devery end. No one could be found in the district who had seen any money put up.

#### FORMER JUSTICE GRAY DEAD. Venerable Jurist Passes Away at His Home in Nahant, Mass.

Boston, Sept. 15 .- Horace Gray, the retired Justice of the United States Supreme Court died at his residence at East Point, Nahant, early this morning. The cause of death was a stroke of apoplexy, the third since last February. Justice Gray never recovered strength after the first attack, though he was able to undergo the journey from Washington to Nahant, which was made last June.

Only yesterday Justice Gray was our driving, but his condition had been critical all summer.

Justice Gray was appointed to the Su-preme Court bench in December, 1881, by President Arthur, and had sat continuously from 1882 until he was stricken with paral-ysis in February last. He was more than

4 years old. He was born in Boston on March 24, 1828, and was graduated from Harvard in 1845, when he was 17 years old. He went abroad then and spent many months in European travel. On his return home he entered the Harvard law school, was graduated therefrom in 1849 and was admitted to the ar in 1851

was a delegate to the first convention of the Free Soil party when he was a young man, and was associated actively with Charles Francis Adams and Charles Sumner. Charles Francis Adams and Charles Summer. He soon quit politics to devote himself to his profession and rose rapidly. In 1864 he was appointed to the Supreme Court bench of Massachusetts, and in 1873 became Chief Justice of that court, where he remained until President Arthur called him to Washington. When he came to Washington he was regarded as a confirmed bachelor, but he married at the age of 60, in 1888.

Gray was a large man, standing 6 feet 3 inches, and was, as was said, "as broad as a door." He lived in a house which was modest outside, but luxurious within, and

his wife, a beautiful woman, entertained a great deal. Justice Gray's special subject in the court was wills, but he had a part in decisions in many branches. He was with the ma-jority of the Supreme Court in the decisions on the Income Tax law and the insular cases, and he wrote the decision in regard to the Dakota divorce law which declared that divorces obtained in any State in which both husband and wife had not established legal residences were void. except in the State where obtained.
From 184 until 1861 Justice Gray was reporter of the decisions of the Massachusetts Su breme Court, and his labors fill

LOOKING FOR A MISSING GIRL Belfast, Me., Young Woman Disappears From Railroad Station.

sixteen volumes of the usual legal size known as "Gray's Reports."

BOSTON, Sept. 15.-Charles H. Maxfield of Belfast, Me., was here to-day trying to clear up the mystery surrounding his seventeen-year-old daughter, Mie, who disappeared from the New Haven railroad station in Providence on Tuesday, Sept. 9. She is a resident of Belfast, where the family removed from Fairfield, Me seven years ago. Mr. Maxfield is the manager of the Electric Light and Gas manager of the Electric Light and Gas Company and is also the manager of the Opera House. His daughter is engaged to be married to Lewis L. Boyden, son of Charles H. Boyden, who resides in South Walpole. Young Boyden has been in the employ of an electric light and power company in Brooklyn for seven months. His residence in Brooklyn is 1379 Bushwick avenue.

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## THE OLD RELIABLE



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MARION MANOLA'S ALIMONY. She Wants Jack Mason Puntshed for Getting 8475 Behind.

Marion Manola, the actress who in April, 1900, obtained an absolute divorce from John Mason, with leave to resume her maiden name, is proceeding in the Supreme Court to have Mason punished for contempt of court for permitting her alimony to get \$475 in arrears. Under the decree she was to get \$25 a week, and she says she is now dependent upon it. She has as-serted that as leading man for Frohman

Mason was getting \$200 a week.

Regardless of the decree, which prohibited him from marrying, Miss Manola avers, Mason went to New Jersey and took another wife. He was married to Miss Katharine Grey, formerly leading woman for Richard Mansfeld.

KING WILL PLEAD INSANITY. Held in \$5,000 Ball for Trial for Shooting Sister Cyrilla.

Henry Joseph King was arraigned before Magistrate Pool in the Tombs court yesterday morning, charged with shooting Sister Cyrilla in the New York Foundling Asylum in East Sixty-eighth street, on Aug. 10, and was held in \$5,000 bond for

King, who also shot Sister Cecilia at he same time, cried when he was arraigned. He was convicted before Recorder Goff last Wednesday on the charge of shooting Sister Cecilia, but has not yet been seutenced on that charge.

King's defence on the second trial will

be insanity. He was represented by Lawyer Samuel Feldman of 8 West 115th street.

# but I have fooled them all. "They haven't an idea who I'll name, and no one will have but my district cap-



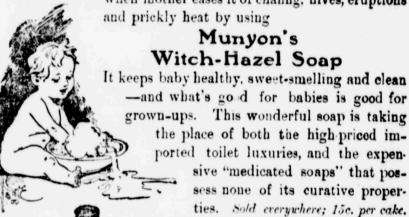
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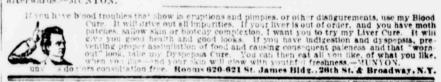
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